Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-20 (cancelled)

Claim 21 (new): A method of transporting an animal comprising:

placing an animal transport cart near an animal needing transport, said cart comprising a polygonal shaped frame having at least one joint that allows said frame to be folded, a support sheet that is removably attached to said frame, at least one wheel attached to said frame and which allows for a rolling movement of the cart, and a locking mechanism, wherein said locking mechanism may be selectively engaged allowing said frame to have a substantially planar orientation;

locating said support sheet substantially adjacent to said animal to allow said animal to rest on said support sheet; and

imparting a force to said animal transport cart so as to roll said cart to a different location.

Claim 22 (new): The method of claim 21, wherein said cart further comprises straps that may be used to secure said animal to said animal transport cart.

Claim 23 (new): The method of claim 22, wherein said straps are connected to said support sheet.

suggests that the case number is No. 62-J5-05-554217. (See, e.g., Dkt. No. 1-1 at 2; Dkt.

No. 9 at 1.1) Mr. Jones disputes what consequences were supposed to follow from his

¹ Citations in this Order and Report and Recommendation to docketed materials use the pagination provided by the Court's CM/ECF filing system.

delinquency adjudication, but Minnesota authorities have repeatedly concluded that it required Mr. Jones, going forward, to register as a "predatory offender." *See, e.g., Jones*, 2018 WL 3716094, at *1; *cf.* Minn. Stat. § 243.166 (2005) (providing then-current registration requirement).

Then, as now, Minnesota law required that those who had to register as predatory offenders needed to "continue to register" for ten years after their initial registration. *See* Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 6(a) (2005); *id.* § 243.166, subd. 6(a) (2022) (establishing similar obligation with different language). Furthermore, Minnesota law in 2005 stated (and at present still states) that if one who is required to register fails to comply, or commits new offenses, his or her registration period can be extended. *See* Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 6(b)–(c) (2005); *id.* § 243.166, subd. 6(b)–(c) (2022). As relevant here, as of 2016, Minnesota authorities had concluded that Mr. Jones had twice failed—first in 2007, then again in 2016—to comply with his registration requirement. *See Jones*, 2018 WL 3716094, at *1. As a result, in 2016 Mr. Jones's registration requirement was extended until 2032. *See id.* at *2.

In November 2016, Mr. Jones sued Drew Evans, the superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, claiming that the registration requirement violated his due-process rights and was inconsistent with the terms of his 2005 plea agreement. *Jones v. Evans*, No. 62-CV-16-6425 (Minn. Dist. Ct.); *Jones*, 2018 WL 3716094, at *1. A state trial court dismissed this suit—as time-barred, and the Minnesota Court of Appeals affirmed. *See id.* at *3–7.

In September 2021, authorities charged Mr. Jones with yet again failing to register as a predatory offender. (*See* Compl. 2, *State v. Jones*, Case No. 19HA-CR-21-2247 (Minn. Dist. Ct. Oct. 12, 2021) ("*Jones* Complaint"); Register of Actions, *State v. Jones*, Case No. 19HA-CR-21-2247 (Minn. Dist. Ct.) ("State-Court Docket").²) Specifically, authorities alleged that Mr. Jones failed to update his registration after moving to a new residence in September 2021. (*See id.*) At this point, authorities suggested, Mr. Jones's registration requirement purportedly extended through 2042.³ (*See id.*) Mr. Jones then brought the current lawsuit.

This Court received Mr. Jones's initial petition in this action on August 31, 2022. (Pet. at 1, Dkt. No. 1.) At this point, Mr. Jones was a pretrial detainee—awaiting trial on the 2021 failure-to-register charge—at the Dakota County Jail ("DCJ") in Hastings, Minnesota. (See, e.g., id.) Mr. Jones prepared the Petition on a template for petitions subject to 28 U.S.C. § 2241; it named Keith Ellison (Minnesota's attorney general) as the sole respondent. (See id.) As relevant here, the Petition sought to challenge Mr. Jones's ongoing registration requirement and requested "[i]mmediate relief from incarceration and

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² Materials from Mr. Jones's state-court case do not appear within this action's docket. These are public state-court records, however, so the Court may take judicial notice of them. *See, e.g., Stutzka v. McCarville*, 420 F.3d 757, 761 n.2 (8th Cir. 2005) (citing *United States v. Eagleboy*, 200 F.3d 1137, 1140 (8th Cir. 1999)); *Ward v. Beltz*, No. 21-CV-0930 (WMW/DTS), 2022 WL 3909345, at *1 (D. Minn. Aug. 31, 2022) (citing *Stutzka*).

³ It is not clear exactly what happened between 2016 and 2021 to lengthen Mr. Jones's registration period another ten years. The state-court criminal complaint in *Jones* does state, however, that Mr. Jones (1) was convicted of a "Predatory Offender Violation" in 2018, and (2) had in 2021 a "pending warrant out of Colorado for failing to register as a predatory offender." (*Jones* Compl. 2.)